DOUBLE SHEET.

AUCTION SALES.

A UCTION NOTICE.—GROCERIES. FISH. FRUIT.

57 Dey street, cener of Greenwich street, for trees and black Teas, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Almonds, Restreet, and black Teas, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Almonds, Restreet, Gales, Seap, Starch, Figs. Prunez, Pickles, Tobacco, Sauff, Segars, Salt, Sweet Oil, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Champague, Corks, Mackerel, Herrings, &c. &c., W. A. CARTER, Auctionser.

A UCTION NOTICE.—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONERR.— By W. L. Yansandt.—Large Sale of valuable Furni-ture this day, rain or skino, contained in the mandon 89 Leonard street, near Broadway, comprising the order ar-rangements of forty befrooms, parlors, dining rooms, halis, basement, kitchen &c.; in good order. Sale without re-serve. Deposits required. Catalogues, ready. Finnoforte, &c. To commence at ten o'clock. Friday and Saurday an extensive sale of superior Furniture, in the auction rooms, 13 Spruce atreet.

A NTHONY J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the houses and lots No. 141 Barrow, Nos. 118 and 125 Cannon street, 625 Washington street, 312 West Twentyninth street, 149 Houston street, and 279 Second street, Also, a desirable farm, at Hunt's Bridge, Westchester county. Sale positive.

BY J. HEGEMAN. AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY. April 3, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the sales room, 191 Washington afrest Brooklyn, 1,000 Peach Trees, two years old, assorted kinds, of the best varieties, in fine order, for Pollick's Nursery, in small lots to suit purchasers. At priate sale.

HENRY II. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE AND aplendid sale of Household Furniture—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday. April 6th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 35 Prince street, near Broadway, a valuable assortment of household Furniture, all made to order in Paris; also a great collection of rare curiosities and valuable Guns, selected in various parts of the world. Sale peremptory, as the family are about returning to France.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—RICH AND Inshionable Furniture, Piano, Mirrora, Window Curtains, &c. John L. Vandewater & Co. will sell, on Thursday, April the first, at 10½ o'clock, at 10½ East Fourteenth street, ill the Furniture contained in the said house, which is nearly sew, and of the best quality—Rosewood Drawing. Room Furniture, en suite, covered in plush, and very richly carvod; Rosewood Etecero, ornaments, Mantel and Pier Glasses, dirandoics, marble top Tables, Rosewood Piano—a fine instrument, and nearly new—Tapestry Carpeting, Rugs, window Curtains, Manogany Parlor Furniture, in hair cloth, Dining Table, Mantel Ornaments, &c. Library Bookses, Tables, Chairs, &c. Bedroom Furniture, comprising the usual assortment—Feather Beds, Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Washistands, Carpets, Curtains, &c. Catalogue norming of sale.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—THURS-day, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 12 Wall street. Roses, greenhouse Plants, &c. A large and splendid collection of standard and half standard Roses, greenhouse Plants, Camelias (in bloom), Azelias, &c., from the celebrated nursery of J. B. Mantel, corner of Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNI ture.—This day, at 10 o'clock, at 00 Barclay street, R Kemp will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture o small genteel family, consisting of the usual assortmen of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture Carpets, &c.

R c. KEMP, AUCTIONEER-MORTGAGEE'S SALE
of Furniture, Pinnofortes, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.—Tomorrow (Fritay), at 85 Nassau street, near Fulton street,
R. c. Kenp will sell at austion as above, without reserve,
by order of mortgagee, comprising a very large assertment of valuable rosewood, and mahogany parlor, diningroom, and chamber Furniture, Pinnofortes, Carpeting, large
French plate Mirrors, China and Glassware, kitchen Furniture, Oil Cloth, Mattressees, &c., which are well worthy the
attention of housekeepers, as the goods are, many of them,
nearly new, and the whole in first rate order. Also, four superior rosewood 62 and 7 octave Planofortes, from city
makers of good reputation, which are well worthy of the
attention of those in want of good instruments.

OBERT BYRNE. AUCTIONEER.—BANKRUPT of the assignee, at No. 280 Biscoler attreet (Biscoler buildings), comprising a valuable stock of the assignee, at No. 280 Biscoler attreet (Biscoler buildings), comprising a valuable stock of the foods principally diapted to the present season, the Day door which will be just up in lots to suit purchasers, and of which will be just up in lots to suit purchasers, and of which treasures, B.—Housekeepers, heads of families, at all others about trohasing dry goods should attend this sale, as there is as of the richest goods imported to be sold. For further atticulars see small bills,

W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER-THE HANDSOME

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, on Thursday, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Sixth avenus and Fourth street, the Furniture, &**e, constituing of Sofas, Rocking and other Chairs, marble top Centre and Card Tables, Bedsteads, Beds and Hedding, Lounges, Washetands, Hair Mattresses, Locking Glasses, Carpets, Oil Cloth, &**e, &*c.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST. AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., the three story brick House and Lot No. 324 West Twenty-nint street. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Lot 29 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches. Also, at the same time and place, that valuable leasehold property 149 Houston street and 279 Second street, with all the buildings thereon, for 38 years from 1st May, 1352. Title indisputable.

THE APRIL LIST OF HOUSES AND LOTS AT PRI-vale sale by E. H. Ludlow is now ready at the effice Mortimer Buildings, II Wall, and No. 2 New street.

CALIFORNIA TICKETS.

FOR SALE-TWO THROUGH TICKETS (SECOND cabin) for San Francisco, by the Promptheus, of April 5. Apply at 81 Merray street. E. McKEEVER. FOR SALE-A THROUGH TICKET FOR SAN FRAN-cisco, in first cabin, by steamer Prometheus, to sail April 5. Apply at No. 41 Front street.

FOR SALE VANDERBILT'S LINE TWO THROUGH Tickets (second class) for 5th of April. Apply to J. M. WHEELER, 64 Beaver street.

CALIFORNIA TICKET FOR SALE.—A FIRST CARF through Ticket, per Prometheus and Pacific, for Monday, March 6, can be had, by applying to E. B. SUTTON, 84 Wall sare t.

TICKETS FOR SALE.—ONE FIRST CLASS ST. ATE room ticket, a very desirable betth, suitable st. a gentleman or lady, by the Prometheus of the 5ch Ar ril, for sale. Also, two second cabin, same line and daw ril, for one first cabin by the Illinois, April 25th. War Also, the steerage, by Prometheus, April 5th. Enquire at the Wostern Hotel.

WANTED-TWO FIRST CLASS UPPS & SALOON tickets, which will scoure an entire star room by the Mail Line for April 20th, por Illinois and Gold en Gate. Apply immediately to J. W. CARRINGTON, Adams & Co.'s," 18 Wall street. CALIFORNIA TICKETS FOR 9th & 20th APRIL,

FOR SALE-VANDERBILT'S LIP .E-ONE THROUGH Ticket (first class) choice bert h, for the 5th of April. Apply to J. M. WHEEF .ER, 64 Beaver street.

TRAVELLER! , GUIDE.

CAMBEN AND AMBOY GAILROAD, FOR PHILAdelphia, from pier No. 1,
place, by steamhoat JOH , North river, footof Battery
floring line leaves at 8 A. M. Afternoon express line at 2
P. M.; through to Philad alphia in four and a half hours,
Pare-first class cars, 32 second class, (by 2 P. M. line only)
\$2. Returning, leave, Philadelphia from foot of Walunt
street, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M. Emigrant line, by steambeat
TRANSPORT, from y jor No. 1, at 5 P. M. Fare \$150.

NEW YORK AF D PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. 8. Railroad, via Jer press Lines, through in 4½ hours. N. J. Railroad, via Jer sey City, leaving New York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortiandistr set; 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M. Liberty street. Fare reduced phis same hours, from foot of Wainut street. Baitimore, as housed, and the Alexandra of the same hours, from foot of Wainut street. Baitimore, as hingston, and Charleston through tiestes sold in the above a lines, and through loggage carried in the 9 A. H. and 5½, P. M. lines from New York, with through sonductors, with nout expense.

quire of the captain, on board, or of WM. RADFORD, 202 West street.

FOR ALBANY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—FARE reduced.—\$2.25.—Regularity and safety combined.—The ears of the New York and Harlem Railread leave the City Hall Station, New York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at socieck A. M. and 3% P. M. M. SLOAT, Superintendent

D. R. HEATH, AURIST AND OCULIST, WILL REMOVE, on the let of May, to 381 Broadway, apposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will continue to publish affidavits of new cures. I hereby depose that Dr. Heath, of 262 Broadway, oured me of deafness of 18 years duration—James Sules. Sworn to this March 3.1892.—Jone O. Barkey, Com-

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. Buncombe Speeches in the House.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn., Opposed to Gen. Scott.

BUSINESS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE. The Excise Bill Ordered to a Third Reading. CURIOUS SPEECH OF MIKE WALSH.

THE CANAL EXCITEMENT

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE CANAL BOARD.

Southern Rights Convention in Georgia. FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE CANADA,

die., die., die.

Affairs in Washington, THE TENNESSEE WHIGS COMING OUT FOR FILLMORE --- SPEECH IN OPPOSITION TO GENERAL SCOTT-DINNER PARTY OF MR. SEWARD, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD WASHINGTON, March 31-9 P. M.

Mr. Williams' speech in the House to-day, has created a great sensation. It is regarded as a true exposition of the opinion of Tennessee, and effectually settles the chances of Gen. Scott for the support of that State, unless he comes out openly upon the compromise platform. The speech was listened to with the deepest attention. Mr. Gentry, it is expected, will endorse Mr. Williams' speech in a few days, when you may look out for thunder

Mr. Seward yesterday gave a recherche dinner to a harmonizing set, consisting of Senators Chase and Underwood, Preston King, Major Donelson, Stanton, of Tenn. Postmaster General Hall, and Mr. Haven, of Buffalo.

Charlotte Cushman meets with the greatest success here. Her performances are giving rapturous satisfac-

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN NAGLE-DR. BALDWIN INDICTED WASHINGTON, March 31, 1852. The trial of Captain Nagle on the second indictment after an honorable acquital on the first at the previous term, for issuing false treasury vouchers, was brought before the Criminal Court to-day. A motion for continuance was argued at length by his counsel, Messrs, McCalla M. C. Reed and B. B. French, and resisted by the District Attorney, on the ground of the expense to government in maintaining witnesses from abroad. During the argument, letters were read from the President and Secretary Corwin relative to the matters at issue—they created considerable interest. Judge Crawford finally ruled the trial

Dr. Baldwin, formerly of Philadelphia, but latterly of California, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for abstracting papers from the files of the State department, he being a claiment under the Mexican treaty, and these papers were relative to his case.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1852. NUMEROUS PETITIONS.

Mr. Monron presented the petition of a person who claims to have invented a machine for taking accurately the yeas and navs.

Numerous petitions were presented against the extenion of the Woodworth patent.

Mr. Dawson presented a petition from certain citi zeno of Georgia, remonstrating against the admission of Utah as a State into the Union on the ground that the Mor-

mon religion—particularly that feature recognizing polygamy—is anti-republican.

Mr. Sewane, (free soil) of N. Y., presented the memorial of citizens of New Jersey, remonstrating against the United States permitting the intervention of Russia against Hungary passing without condemnation.

Mr. Broonean, (dem.) of Pa., presented the petition of sundry persons in Pittsburg and St. Louis, asking for a

Mr. Brodhead. (dem.) of Pa., presented the position of sundry persons in Pittsburg and St. Louis, asking for a patent for the preparation of Russia iron.

Mr. Sumner. (free soil) of Mass. introduced numerous petitions for cheap ocean pestage.

Mr. Dodge. (dem.) of Iowa. reported a till granting pre-emption.rights to certain settlers on the lands purchased for the Menomiz its Indians, which was taken up and considered, and the en postponed till tesmorrow.

Mr. Borland's rese attion requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform U is Senate what is the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the East Indies and calling for copies e f all ordered and istructions to the commanders, was "next considered. He said that it was certain that thisse xpedition would eail for a large apprepriation; and bo' ore it left the country, its object ought to be known.

Mr. Gwis. (dem.) of Cal., objected, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Gwin. (d em.) of Cal., objected, and the resolution was inid over.

NAME TO BE CHANGED.

Mr. Dowar AS. (dem.) of Ill., introduced a bill changing the names of Joseph Louis Breeze, midshipman in the United Sty tee may, to Sampel Livingstone Breeze.

Mr. 11 Le. (free soil) of N. H., desired to know why this clear ge was not made by the Illinois Legislature. He could by a see what power Congress had over the subject, when V as party was not a resident of this district.

Mr. PRATT, (whig) of Md. said he had heard of changes by the State legislatures of surnames, but never before of V e Christian name.

Y r. Badger, (whig) of N. C., referred to a case where gress had changed the name of Photius Kavasales, a splain in the navy, to Photius Fisk.

The bill, after some further debate, was ordered to be engrossed, by yeas 26, mays 17.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN MAILS—PROPOSED CONTRACTS WITH STEADSHIP LINES, FTC.

On motion of Mr. Soule. (dem.) of La., the Senate took up the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into a contract for the term of five years, for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 a year, with W. C. Templeton, for the transportation of the United States mills, three times a month, from New Orleans, via Tampleo, to Vera Cruz and back, in steamers of not less than eight banded took are purposes and to the navigation of the Southern water; the same to be ready in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Cass. (dem.) of Mich., said he was in favor of the bill, and if the name of the contractor was stricken out, and the subject left to open competition, and leaving the respensibility of the contract on the Postmaster General, he would vote for it.

Mr. Souls pointed out the benefit resulting to the whole country from the establishment of this line.

respensibility of the contract on the Postmaster General, he would vote for it.

Mr. Soulde pointed out the benefit resulting to the whole country from the establishment of this line of communication between New Orleans and Mexico. The postage, in a few years, would more than amount to the sum to be paid by the government.

Mr. Clemens, (dem.) of Ala., moved an amendment striking out the contractor named in the bill and authorizing the contract to be made with such person or persons as may give sufficient and satisfactory security, after the public notice by advertisement for proposals, &c.

Mr. Davis, (whig) of Mass., suggested that the bill should be further amended by striking out the provision requiring the vessels to be adapted to war purposes. He was highly in favor of having the contracts put out to competition.

competition.

Mr. Rusk. (dem.) of Texas, replied, opposing the system of giving contracts to the lowest bidders in such

tem of giving contracts to the lowest bidders in such cases.

Mr. Soulk explained his bill.

Mr. Boulksh, (dem.) of Ark., made a long speech against the practice of creating a monopoly in the transportation of the mails insteamers. He was in favor of a uniform system of mail contracts, the same system to operate on the sea and land. He was for advertising for proposals for the transportation of the mails in steamers, and giving contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

Mr. Mallony, (dem.) of Fla. supposed that this was the commencement of a system of drafts upon the public treasury to support steam lines generally. He hoped the words "adapted to war purposes" we uld be stricken out. Not a vessel was yet built under contracts calling for such a clars of vessels for war purposes, and not one could now be used in naval warfare without going to an expeuse of \$150,000.

Mr. Clemens's amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Henris, (dem.) of Va., moved to strike out
adapted to war purposes."
Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohio, advocated the passage of

the bill.

Mr. Prart opposed the amendment. The same price, he said, was allowed whether the vessels were constructed for war purposes, or not; and why not he enquired, have them the best and strongest that can be built? All the steamers for the Northern cities, were built in such a manner as to be easily adapted to war purposes; and why should the only Southern line be differently constructed? These versels ought to be armed—it would give them the means of self protection. The British vessels are all armed, and passengers and shippers of freight, such as builtien, are better satisfied with the protection thus given.

iven.

Mr. Hall opposed the amendment, and commented upon the large increase of the naval expenditures.

Mr. Mallour repeated, that not a single United States mad stemper yet built was suitable for war purposes, and there were not three old commodores in the service.

THE THE STANDARD WITH THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

but would give the same opinion. The British mail steamers were not fitted for war purposes.

Mr. Hale asked if the contracts for the construction of the Cunard line did not require that they should be adapted for war purposes, and that, if wanted, they could be taken by the Admiralty at any moment.

Mr. Mallors said he did not know what the contract was; but he knew that none of the Cunard steamers were suitable for war purposes.

Mr. Badder opposed the amendment. He did not agree that no steamer yet built for transportation was capable of being converted into a war vessel; and even if the question was referred to any three iold commodores, and they said that the vessels engaged now in the transportation of the mails, were not adapted to war purposes, he would not regard that opinion as conclusive. Commodores were not the best judges of the construction of vessels. The American steamers had been a constructed under the direction of practical, men and officers well acquainted with the construction of vessels for particular purposes, and until it was demonstrated that they were not suited for war purposes, he would continue to believe they were. He alluded to the professional prejudice which always existed in opposition to improvements; the same existed in the navy. Commodores had made voyages, fought battles, and gained victories in sailing vessels, and the old saits—

Mr. Cass—Old fogics.

Mr. Badder.—Yes, old fogics, see no reason for the im-

ing vessels, and the old saits—
Mr. Cass—Old fogies,
Mr. Bangers.—Yes, old fogies, see no reason for the improvements which would do away with the old class of vessels and adopt that of steamers.
Mr. Hamilin, (dem.) of Me., opposed the amendment.
Mesers. Borland and Cass spoke in favor of the amendment, and it was agreed to by ayes 19, noes 15.
Mr. Borland introduced an additional section, providing for a daily mail between Louisville, (Ky.) and New Orleans, and supplying the immediate towns and cities; and after a debate, prolonged to near 4 o'slock, withdrew it,

withdrew it,

Mr. Bell. (whig) of Tenn., then reported to the Sensie

Mr. Hunter's amendment, which was concurred in—
yeas 24 nays 29. The bill was then ordered to be on-

grossed.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE TARLEF.

Mr. Miller. (whig) of New York, submitted resolutions declaring that the paramount interests of the coemitry required that the duties prescribed by the tariff act of 1846, should be altered and modified so that while they may raise sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government, they may also give proper encouragement and protection to American labor, enterprise and capital, and also to guard against the known abuses and fraud in the collection of its revenue Ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned.

> House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1852.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL-MOTION TO CLOSE DEBATE WITH-DRAWN. Mr. CLARK. dem.) of Iowa, after saying that there

appeared to be a desire to debate the Homestead bill at greater length than he had supposed, withdrew the resolution, which he offered yesterday, to close the debate on that bill in two hours.

Mr. Hendricks. (dem.) of fa., introduced a joint reso-lution, constraing an act in relation to military land warrnts, which was referred to the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs.

warnts, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE WYANDOTTE LANDS.

Committees were then called, when Mr. Cons. (dem.) of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, amendatory of the act of March, 1843, providing for the sale of lands in Ohlo and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott's.

Mr. Firem. (dem.) of Ia., remarked, that the inside barbarians made so much noise that gentlemen could not act understandingly on the question.

Further proceedings ensued, when the bill was passed.

LANDS FOR RALEGAN FURFORMS. ETC.

Mr. Cons also introduced several other bills, one of which grants the right of way, and makes donations of land to Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He briefly explained that this road will be part of the chain connecting the northeast with the Atlantic. He wished it put on its passage, because, if it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it will never be acted upon.

Mr. Lourson (dem.) of Art, called upon the gentle.

men favorable to grants for rairoad purposes, to sustain him in the motion which he should make. He wished this to be a test question, as applying to all these measures, and they should know new whether the measures are to be passed or killed. Mr. Coss said the road mentioned in the bill would cost \$2,800,000, \$2,300,000 of which have been sub-scribed, so that gentlemen will see there is carnestness in the enterprise.

reribed, so that gentlemen will see there is carnestness in the enterprise.

Mr. Stanley, (whig) of N. C., wanted further time for consideration, and did not wish his vote to be regarded as evidence, on his part, for or against the measures.

Mr. Evans, (whig) of Md., took a similar view.

Mr. Canperli, (dem.), of III. desired each of these bills to stand upon its own merits. He was opposed to forming combinations in which bills having no merits would be included; and if he should be prohibited from makin explanations, he would resist the measure before the House.

House.
Mr. Johnson, of Ark., resumed the floor. He said he could not risid the floor any more.
Mr. Fowler, (whig) of Mass., appealed to him to give

way. Mr. Jourson.—How can I refuse the reverend gentleman? (Laughter)
Mr. Fowler asked him whether he had ever voted to
parceloud lands to the old States?

parcelout lands to the old States?

Mr. Johnson.—No. sir—I never will. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fowler said, it is known that the old States have libecally given lands to the new; and he would vote for the bill, providing that there shall be something like reciprecity; and he asked the gentleman whether he would vote for some proposition to give the old States lands for internal improvements?

Mr. Johnson replied that he had never seen but one proposition which he would support; but he didn't believe it could come before the House under favorable circumstances.

proposition which is would support, but he than the circumstances.

Mr. Fowler — Which of the number do you refer to?

Mr. Johnson — One the paternity of which is not claimed by any member of this House, and which proposes to divide the lands in proportion to the representation in each Statejin Congress.

Mr. Fowler — I am not tenacious as to any bill, but I want the principle.

Mr. Sermora (dem) of N. Y. said there had been nothing like a foll and fair discussion of the bills of this character. The gentleman from Arkansas will regard the vote on this bill as a test question; but for his (Mr. Seymour's) part, he wished to examine the bills before he was called to vote upon them,

Mr. Johnson said that this bill contained clauses similar to the others for like purposes. The Committee of Public Lands have adopted one fixed system and set form of words; if any gentleman is not acquainted with the terms of this bill it is because he has not given it his particular attention.

Mr. Meacham (whig) of Vt. whiled to say a word. The gentleman had cast reflections by saying that members have not examined the bills because they wont examine them.

Mr. Johnson — I disolaim casting reflections. If the

bers have not examined the mass amine them.

Mr. Jourssen.—I disolaim casting reflections. If the gentleman so considers the remarks which I made, he must take my most humble apology in the place of the motion. In conclusion, he moved the previous question, and called on the friends of the railroad measures to sustain it. Pending this, the House went into Committee on.

and called on the friends of the railroad measures to sustain it. Pending this, the House went into Committee on.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL—MORE BUNKUMRE SPEECHES—MR.

FILLMONE EULODISCE. TTC.

Mr. WILLMANS, (whig) of Tenn. said that the newspaper press is charging that the political speeches made here are ill-timed and out of place. When questions merely of expediency and policy are involved, he would heartily subscribe to the doctrine, but the Presidential subject, as now presented, towers above these. He then proceeded to defend President Fillmore from the remarks of Mr. Breckenridge, and others, as to the course of the last named, when a member of the House, on abolition petitions, and pointed to the proud position of Mr. Fillmore on the compromise measures which faisifies the charges made against him in the cauvas of '44. He denied, as had been asserted, that the merit of the compromise measures belongs to the democracy alone, on the contrary, it was a triumph of patriotism in which a i good men joined, he suggested, with the view of givin; tranquillity to the country, that both the whig and democratic parties in the coming Presidential cauvass, throw slavery out of the question, and that each party bring out a decided compromise man. He appealed to gentlemen not to bid for abolition votes for all know that this subject brought trouble on the country. He would not vote for any man who would not put himself on the record in favor of the compromise as a finality. We are told that General Scott, in a private conversation, enderses the compromise is a triumph of the would ask for the proof. General Scott has been nominated in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and not one word is said by the whig conventions in those States about the compromise. It is a private conversation enderses the compromise in a tangible form, he would conceive that such an omission was for the purpose of catching higher law votes. If this shall be the case. Gen. Scott would not get men enough in Tenuessee to form an elections it have the such

thirty years. The Massachusetts girls are for liberty and Union, and are sure to triumple with their principles. He rejoiced that there was not a slave in Massachusetts, and spoke of the general blessings enjoyed in that State. He then branched off to speak of the public lands, and proposed to set apart some of the territory for the necessities of our colored countrymen. This would be just. With few exceptions, our colored population are native Americans. They have cultivated our fields, fought our battles, and are therefore, entitled to all immunities which we enjoy. They have the same noble impulses that we have, and their inalienable rights should be acknowledged, and thus insure tranquillity to the country. He would give all men a home on condition of settlement and cultivation of the soil; and advocated the tariff as a national question. He did not wish what was called a high tariff, but one true and stable, yielding revenues for the support of the government and protecting labor. He regarded slavery as the only sectional question: we have dissented from such portions of the compromise measures as recognized slavery; and condemmed the expedition to the Chinese seas, if the object is to enforce, at all hazards, negotiations with the Japanese, who have contended for the right to manage their national concerns in their own way.

Mr. Porter, (whig) of Mo., having obtained the flobr the committe rose and the House adjourned.

Very Interesting from Albany.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS - CANAL CONTRACTS-EXCISE LAW---BITTER SPEECH OF MIKE WALSH, KTC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, March 31, 1852. The Governor sent in his first veto message of the ses

tion to-day. He refused to sign a bill introduced by an anti-rent Senator, allowing county judges to interchange with each other in holding county courts. His excellence sends the bill back on account of its unconstitutionality. The Senate was engaged most of the day in discussing

the propriety of appropriating money to colleges. The bill under consideration was for granting a large sum for two years to the isolated school formerly known as the Lima Academy, but now cognomened the Genesee College—a Methodist establishment. It was opposed by Mr. McMurray (dem.) on account of the dilapidated condition of the treasury. Messrs, Conger, Platt, and Ward, advocated the bill—the latter gentleman particularly because the society of Methodists had always proved particite, and defended the country in the war of 1812, which certain other denominations did not do. No question was taken. the propriety of appropriating money to colleges. The

and defended the country in the war of 1812, which certain other denominations did not do. No question was taken.

The Hon. Truborn G. Luckey, the highly respectable and influential whig representative of the Sixth Assembly district, city of Mew York gravely rose to a question of privilege, in the Assembly, yesterday, and took the correspondent of the New York Heralm to task for stating that he (Mr. L.) desired the prosence of E. L. Snow during the discussion of the Harlem bridge question. He denied it emphatically, in which he was perfectly justifiable. The reporter intended to inform the readers of the Heralm that Mr. Luckey wanted Col. Snow to take part in the Maine law discussion, and so it was written; but, as the telegraph has its freaks, as well as members of the Legislature, the fickleness of electricity intervened, and did not send the word "Maine." as in duty bound it should have done. It was the excise bill, instead of the Harlem bridge.

The discussion on the canal contracts continued in the House last evening until a late hour. The speakers were Mr. Copeland and Mr. Cushing, the latter urging the confirmation of the contracts with much force and ability. The amendment previously offered by Mr. Van Santvoord, giving the Canal Board power to annuel any, contract which, in their opinion. was fraudulently awarded, was promptly voted down. Mr. Yeoman's (whig) offered a presamble, asserting that no sufficient cause had been shown for impeaching their legal force and validity. The question was taken upon Mr. Cushing's bill, which, together with Mr. Y. s preamble, was then passed in committee, and the report agreed to by ayes 64, nays 20, and ordered to a third reading on Thursday. There will be only five or six votes against it in the Senate. This bill has produced greater unanimity than was first expected. It was thought its passage would set all the machinery in motion; but from the stand taken by Mr. Newell, the auditor, who holds the purse strings of the canal many nor other than pay money under the p

The Canai Board has informed the Assembly that they have no control over the action of the Auditor. The discussion on the excise bill commenced in the House this morning and was continued during the evening session. Two or three tame speeches were made in the early part of the day, without exciting any interest. The ultras possess no hopes of passing any bill this session, as there are only some dozen of working days left. This evening several speeches were made on both sides. Mr. Rose, (dem.) of New York, opposed the bill, and, in the course of his remarks, he quoted an assection made in the morning by Mr. Humphrey, (whig) of Wyoming, that the polities of the city of New York were entirely controlled by rum-sellers.

that the politics of the city of New York were entirely controlled by rum-sellers.

Mike Walsh instantly sprang to his feet, and put this interrogatory:—What stupid, unrelieved, unblushing, and hopelessly depraved snob made use of that falswand preposterly impudent declaration?

After the debate closed, the committee reported the bill to the House, and when the question was about being taken, Mike Waish arose and remarked that he did not stand up to advocate those who have been termed rum-sellers. He had seen so many of the best citizens struck down by their imprudence in the too free indulgence of intoxicating drinks—too many children made miscrable—too many wives rendered wretched—in the course of his experience, for him to justify the indis-oriminate sale and use of alcoholic drink. He had seen too much impertinent interference by the skepkeepers in the elections and in other matters for him to advocate too much importment interference by the stopkeepers in the elections, and in other matters, for him to advocate any of their interests. As anxious as he was to advocate a reasonable reform, he could not supports measure so preposterous as the one before the House. He was free to say, that had a bill-heen proposed which did not interfere with private rights, he might have supported and voted it. But, as it is determined that we must take the Maine law, or some similar law, he was not prepared to support it. If they had not atterapted to dragoon the Legislature, they might have effected their purposes so far as to pass some kind of law, but such a one as this the neople will spit upon—will tread upon the ground. When you propose to go into such shameless extremes, some other place than New York shauld be selected, and some other time than the nineteenth century, and some other body than this Legislature, to pass such a law. He concluded by saying that he admitted there was much reason for some right-couslaw, he, however, could not vote for the infamous one now under consideration. Upon taking the question of agreeing to the report of the committee, there were ayes, 51; noes, 36. There were 41 members absent. This looks as if the Maine Liquor law would pass the House.

The Senate was engaged the whole evening upon the

House.

The Senate was engaged the whole evening upon the steamship bills; and the debate turned upon the question of incorporating by special charter or under a general law. There was no decision.

The committee on the extraordinary conduct of certain the committee of the comm

tain Senators in secret session move very slowly. As things now look, both parties appear willing to make a draw game, shake hands, and be friends. The executive

-HONORABLE GENTLEMEN CHARGING EACH OTHER WITH FALSEHOOD, ETC.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT ALBANY, March 31, 1852. After the transaction of some ordinary business at the Canal Board, to-day, Commissioner Mather moved to take up the resolutions for issuing canal revenue certifi-

cates to pay contractors, &c. Mr. WRIGHT desired the mover of the resolution to ex plain how it could be carried out. if passed. He said he would issue the scrip, if it could be done legally; but he desired gentlemen to explain the manner and method in which they proposed to have it done. They must not expect him to violate and trample on the law of the land. For his own part, he did not believe the resolution ontemplated a legal course of action. There was money in the treasury to pay all just demands against the. State: there was no need of issuing serip while there we as abundance of money in the treasury to meet their

Mr. Mather desired the Comptroller to state why the money was not then paid out?

Mr. Writter said it was not for him to say. If it was unjustly held, we have courts of law, which are open to any parties who consider themselves aggrieved. He was not to be driven from his course by this outsile clamor, Great frauds were complained of in the care at lettings, He believed himself they were most iniquive us and correct.

Great frauds were complained of in the cau a lettings lie believed himself they were most iniquity us and corrupt.

Mr. Mathera asked the Comptroner if by charged him and his democratic colleague, who took a part in the lettings, with fraud and corruption?

Mr. Wanger did not come here to in in in personalities. He made no assault on ind' yidinds. On the contrary, at an earlier day, as the go' atleman weil knew, he had placed a resolution on the 'geords exonerating his colleagues from blame. They should be satisfied with that. Since them he had learned more of the history of the canal lettings, and had found them iniquitous and corrupt. He could not and would not defend them. No honest man could justify them.

Mr. Mathera—Did you not by type those lettings?

Mr. Wanger—No, sir—new at the Comptroller did advise them. I asked his advice myself and he endorsed what he now pronounces corrupt and fraudulent.

Mr. Winger—I promounce the whole statement false—cutively and unmitigate did false.

Some explanations b' ere took place.

Mr. Mathera—Did you not advise us to let the comptroller had endorsed overly detail of the lettings, but he had endorsed in general what was done.

Mr. Winger and play on the lettings, but he had endorsed in general what was done.

Mr. Wanger and play on the lettings, but he had endorsed in general what was done.

Mr. Mathera—Did you not advise us to let the contracts before the first of January? Did you not advise us to secure a portic nof the work for democrats?

Mr. Wanger — in the lettings. I intentionally closed my cars zgainst the subject. I was perhaps, the most ignoral middle in the Board, I simply solvised them to obtain a share of the soutracts for damp.

crats, if it could be done legally and properly; but I never dreamed of advising bargains with whigs.

Mr. Mathem thought the memory of the Comptroller was very short.

Mr. Chattield denounced the measure in some exceedingly strong remarks. He said the question was before the courts. The contractors and their adjuncts were concertedly defaming the courts. He warned gontlemen of the conequences of this conduct. He paid an eloquent tribute to the dignity and majesty of the courts.

Mr. Randall moved to make the resolution the special order for to morrow, which provailed, and the other business was taken up.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 31, 1852. BILLS READ.

A bill to incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Insti-A bill relative to the collection of taxes in the ward of Brooklyn, in 1849.

A bill to change a part of Bedford road in Brooklyn. A bill to alter the Commissioners map of Brooklyn. BILL REURNED BY GOY, HUNT.
The Governor returned the bill authorizing the County

Judges to exchange in holding courts, with the reasons for withholding his sanction thereto. A bill respecting the officers of the Brooklyn Institute.
A bill relative to schools in Bushwick, Kings county.

Mr. Bermman. (whig) reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New York Art Hall Association. Also, the bill to incorporate the Panama Water Stock Com-

The bill making appropriations for State prisons was taken up, and debated. The committee rose, and the bill was referred to a select committee, to roport three separate bills, one for each prison.

THE COLLEGE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Were made the special order for to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION

The tariff ressolutions were made the special order for to-morrow evening.

STRANSHIPS.

The Senate then took up the steamship bill. The proposition for r general law was passed in committee and ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 11 to 9. A motion by Mr. Taber to strike out the first section and insert the Irish and American steamship bill, was rejected by 10 to 10.

Adjourned at half-past eleven.

Assembly.

Aleany, March 31, 1852

THE EXCISE BILLS

Were taken up in committee, and the the bill reported by the majority of the committee on the subject, was read.

Mr. Gale. (dem.) [of N. Y., moved to strike out the emeting clause.

other members continued the debate, and after a discussion upon the License bill, the various intervening orders of business were laid on the table. THE USURY BILL.
Was made the special order for Monday. The body then took a recess till seven o'clock.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The House debated the Excise bill, and ordered it to a third reading, by ayes 51 to nays 36. Adjourned. Democratic Southern Rights Convention. Macon, Ga., March 31, 1852.

EVENING. SESSION

The Democratic Southern Rights Convention met at Milledgeville to-day, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; forty-five counties were represented by 112 delegates. The Hon. J. D. Stell, of Fayette, was chosen President, General Hendrix, of Bucks. Vice-President, and S. N.

Boughton and W. T. Williamson, Secretaries. A committee of four from each judicial district was apsointed to report matter for the action of the convention The convention adjourned at three P. M., to mee

Intervention Movement in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 31, 1852. Mr. Wm. M. Corry, of Cincinnati, last night spoke for hree hours before the members of the Legislature, in favor of the cause of the down-trodden people of Hun-gary. It is highly probable that an appropriation of arms will be made by the State to enable Kossuth to carry out his designs.

AFFAUS IN MEXICO-KOSSUTH IN MISSISSIPPI, ETC BALTIMORE MARCH 31, 1852.

The New Orleans mali, as late as due, has arrived-The intelligence that General Causies had pronounceagainst the Mexican government, was brought by the passengers on the brig Brownsville, from Brazos. No particulars were given, nor is there anything further in

The Mexican government, on the representations made by General Avalos, had rescinded the consumption duty. Business had resumed its course, and general satisfaction

existed.

Matamoras is to be a free port.

Kossuth, on his way to New Orleans, stopped at Jackson, and was received in the Mississippi House of Representatives. He made a long speech in reply to Governor Foote. But little enthusiasm was manifested, and no

Departure of the Ningara.

Boston, March 31, 1852. The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Stone, sailed at noon, to-day, for Liverpool via Halifax. She took out \$12,000 American gold, and the following passengers for

Alexerpool:— Asserting the Manry, New York; F. Jones and lady, Messrs C Scott and Hanry, New York; F. Jones and lady, China, Me, Mrs T Tudor, son and servant: C Heath and lady, A W May, E. G Losing, C Morin, all of Boston; J Frothingham and L. G Frothingham, Montreal: F Frothingham, Cambridge: G Leader, J Cameron, Liverpool; W Thompson, Mass; E H Dowlin, St John, NB: A Bishop, Switzerland; Mr Mass, London: J Antoria, Cuba; P Millardin Morris, New Orleans; M Otz, Mexico: Mrs Maller and children, Providence, and 13 for Halifax.

Ship Fever at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1852. The ship Jane Henderson, from Liverpool, (before reported at quarantine.) brought over two hundred passengersforty of whom are lying sick with ship fever at the Marine Hospital—one already has died. The disease is rapidly spreading among those in the ship, owing to confinement and want of cleanliness, and fresh cases are daily being carried to the hospital.

Illness of Father Brockard,
Georgerows, D. C., March 21, 1852.
The Very Reverend Father Brockard, Provincial of
Jesuita, lies dangerously ill at the college, and is not expected to recover.

Maine Law Passed the Pennsylvania Senate.

Harmisurus, Mesch 31, 1852.
The law to prohibit the manufacture of sale of spiritous liquors has passed the Senate, 17, to 15.

Moteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC LINK, OFFICE CORNER OF WALLSTREET, AND ROADWAY.

WENDERSON, March 31, 1852.

BUFFALO, 10 A M.—Barometer 28,77; thermometer 48; wild south, it is a cloudy, raw morning.

S. P. M.—Thermometer 34; barometer 29,26; wind west; it has cleared off now, but we have had a very unpleasant, stormy day.

Pleasant, stormy day.

Rochester, 10 A. M.—Is rained heavily all night; it is a cloudy, dull morning; strong southeast wind; thermometer 38.
8 P. M.—It has been the worst day this apring; it snow-ed and rained alternately; it is now clear, wind west, thermometer 30.

Accounts. 10 A. M.—It is a cold, cloudy morning; wind outheast, thermometer 34, and the weather is growing colder.

8 P. M.—It snowed some to-day, and the weather growing cold; wind a little southeast; thermometer 32 Synacuae, 10 A. M.—It is a dark, cloudy, unpleusant morning; it is raining hard; wind southeast; thermome-ter 37

ter 37.

S.P. M.—It has been snowing and storming all day; wind a little east of south; thermometer 35.

Utica, 10 A. M.—It is a cold, stormy morning; streets full of ice; wind blows a gale from the east; therm'r. 33.

S.P. M.—It is a stormy, unpleasant evening; wind east; it has snowed hard since moon; thermometer 34.

8 P. M.—It is storming quite hard, wind northwest; thermometer 37, barometer 29.750; mercury 75. Thoy, 10 A. M.—It is a cloudy morning, and looks like rain; thermometer 34. 8 P. M.—It has been raining and storming all day; wind north; thermometer 35.

MONIFIEL. 10 A. M.—Thermometer 30; the sky has the appearance of rain; the ice is still very firm here.

QUERIC, 10 A. M.—It is cloudy; wind east, thermometer 34; barometer 29.98. KINGSTON, 10 A. M .- It is raining thermometer 38,

wind cast

Tonowro, 10 A. M.—There has been a violent storm
here since yesterday morning

Bourneores, 10 A. M.—It is very stormy, and raining
lightly, thermometer 35; wind southwest; the ice in the
lake holds fast

lake fields fast.

Whittenant, 10 A. M.—It is should, wind south, it is raining a little, thermometer 42.

Philadelphia.—The Storm has closed off, and it is

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEFEAT OF ROSAS SOME OF THE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE

The Escape of Rosas and His Daughter. LOSS OF AN AUSTRIAN WAR STEAMER WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES.

Boston, March 31, 1852 ' he royal mail steamship Canada reached her dock, at

East Poston, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails left for the South, by the 5 o'clock train. 'I he Intelligence from Buenos Ayres.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, to the 3d February, by way of England, confirm the previous accounts of the downfull of Rosas. On that day a desperate battle was fought between Merio and Passo del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Buenos Ayres troops. It is said that four thousand men were killed and wounded in this that four thousand men were killed and wounded in this engagement, and that the Holstein cavairy in the Brazilian service literally rode over the much vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine republic who was present during the action, and received a wound in the hand. Gen. Pacheco commanded the Buenos Ayres troops, and is reported to have been slain. During the night of the 3d, Urquiza kept at the country residence of Rosas, at Palermo, and took up his headquarters there, previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres.

Rosas, with his daughter Manuclita, and several of his suite, escaped on board H. B. Majesty's ship Locust. He was disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy. They were afterwards transferred to Her Majesty's ship Centaur, at Buenos Ayres. That city was commanded by Gen. Mancilla, a brother-in-law to Gen. Rosas, who offered to capitulate to Urquiza.

ed by Gen. Mancilla, a brother-in-law to tien. Rosas, who offered to capitulate to Urquiza.

The diplomatic agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably, if possible. Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the river Parana on the 22d December, and completed it on the 8th January. The army comprised 28,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage. baggage.
Mr. Payne, commander of her Majesty's ship Locust.

Mr. Payne, commander of her Majesty's ship Locust, who rode out to view the fight, was met by some guacose retreating, who demanded his horse, and on his refusing to give it up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in consequence.

The Hon, Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister, had arrived at Montevideo.

The naval commanders of the different nations were about to land forces in Buenos Ayres to protect the persons and preperty of the foreign inhabitants. The battle is stated to have lasted from 6 in the morning till 12 at 1000. The cavalry of Rosas were routed early in the battle; but the infinitry made a desperate standbence the great loss of life. Business was at a stand still at Buenos Ayres. The highest price of doubloops was 306.

Austria.

Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March, state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded on an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men, the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

INFANT MURDERED BY AN INSANE MOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1852 Coroner Goldsmith held an inquest at Oxford township this morning, upon the body of an infant four months old, killed by its insane mother, Mrs. Hit. She seised the child by the feet and broke its skull against a chair. Her son, six years old, gave the alarm, and when the neighbors arrived they found the woman in the act of cutting his throat. She had two razors, which were with difficulty taken from her. She has been crazy since Christmas.

Conclusion of the India Rubber Case.

TRENTON, March 31, 1852

The great India rubber case is concluded. Mr. Webter closed his argument this afternoon. The decision is

Wreck of an Unknown Brig.

Bosrov, March 31, 1852.

The bark Alioth, from London, on the 30th instant, at 9 A. M., lat. 42 14, lon, 67, passed the wreck of a bark, apparently of British build, of about 509 tons. A fishing schooner had apparently spoken her, and was then standing northwest. The boats were gone from the davits of the lark.

Steamship Union at Charleston.

The steamship Union, Capt. R. Adams, arrived here at six o'clock this evening, having made the shortest run ever accomplished between the two ports. Navigation of Lake E de. The harbors on the Lake are now open west of Erie.—
Boats are running for the following places: Detroit, Toledo. Cleveland, and Erie. The prospects are that this
harbor will be open and the boats commonce running in a,
few days. The ice is disappearing fast, and should the
weather continue favorable all the ports on the Lake will,
be open for navigation in a very few days.

New Onless & March 29, 1852.

The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 9,000 bales, mostly for England. Prices are mars in favor of buyers, without, however, any quotable feeline. Corn—20,060 bushels were sold, at 44c. a 46c. New pork is at \$13.25,

Changesto, March 31, 1952. Cotton—Sales to-day, 3 400 bags. The market is un

Musical and Bentrical. Since the departure of Max Maretzek for "the Halls of the Montezumas," and the breaking up of the Musical Art Union of Bosio, Bettini & Co., we are left without the Grand Italian Opera, and there is no immediate prospect of the void being filled, unless Niblo brings with him a troupe from Europe for the summer. But we understand that arrangements are being made to lease Niblo's theatre from October next, for an Italian Opera House, when we may expect the delightful art of music to make its per manent abode among us, on the republican level of fifts cents, the success of which was demonstrated by the Bosio and Bettini tempe, during the inst winter. It is curious enough that this troupe, just in the moment of triumph, and when they had become popular, cuarrelied and went to pieces; and there is not the slightest probability of a re-union. They could not make when most successful, the enormous and ridiculous salaries they were in the habit of twelving from Maretzek,

and they were discontented. A little lejsure, however may bring them to a better way of thinking.

The proprietors of the Assor Place Opera House, we tearn, will decide this week, whether they will turn the theatre into an English theatre, or continue it as an opera house for the upper ten. They want the unormous rent of \$15,000 a year. "Dow't they wish that may get it " As there is no probability of Signor Marti establishing a permanent Italian opera company among us-his losses maying been great, both in this city and Hayana-and as Maretzek is gone, and there is no hope of the Bosio and Bettini troupe taking the field again, we trust the arrangements about taking Nibio's theatre for a permanent opera house will be carried out. There is an excellent opening for an active, enterprising and sensible manager. There are in New York many excellent Italian artists unemployed, performers of orchestra music, and chorus singers. and a new manager would have a fine opportunity of reorganizing a company here, before the materials ar-

castered. Miss Davenport, a promising, fine young actress, has left this city for Providence, where she will play a short engagement; and after that she proceeds to Philadelphia where she has another engagement. She was not so suc cessful in New York as she deserved to be, having played at a small theatre without reputation. She will probably correct her error next time. She is, beyond all compari or melodrama she has no superior of her years now in the United States. In the leading characters in Sheridan Knowles's plays, she is admirable. Mrs. Forrest cannot reach these. She is only successful, and then to a limited extent, in quiet comedies. It was the woman, not the actress, people went to see. She has no fire or pathos Miss Davenport has abundance of both, and has a musical

pents in the Atlantic cities for the next three months She then goes to ngland. Forrest has played the most profitable engagement he

has ever yet effected, at the Broadway theatre. He has made upwards of \$30,000 at the Broadway. Mrs. Forrest has made about the fourth part of that sum—perhaps net City Intelligence.

Extraordinary Emgration.—During the month of March there arrived at this port from Europe 26.923 emigrants, and a much larger importation is expected this month. Twenty-one packet-ships have arrived since Sunday, some of which made remarkably quick passagger—varying from seventeen to twenty-one days from Liverpool.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Capt. Ludlow, arrived yeaterlay, from Savannah. We are indebted to the purser ofc. A Campbell, for a prompt supply of Savannah papers